TURKS REPORT GAINS AT DARDANELLES

Several Allied Transports and Destroyers Sunk, Says Constantinople Statement.

SENEGALESE TAKE TOWN

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 1.—There have been no official announcements to-day regarding the operations at the Dardanelles, either here or in Paris, and the public has had to content itself with the latest Turkish official report of events in this campaign, which makes extravagant claims of Turkish victories, which are not believed here. It is now asserted officially in Constantinople, for instance, that the British battleship Vengeance has been set on fire by shells from the Turkish fortifications and has had to retire from the general bombardment being carried on by the allied fleet.

Already the Turkish War Office had claimed that the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the Majestic and the Triumph had been put out of the engagement by the effectiveness of the Turkish fire, although the British and French War Offices have failed to give even a hint of such reverses. Constantinople also has it that several transports and torpedo boat destroyers attached to the Anglo-French fleet have been sunk, and that the Allies have lost several thousands in killed and wounded.

It is pointed out here that the announcements of the Turkish War Office are meant for home reading only and are the only official statements which the Government permits the newspapers to print, excepting, of course, the Berlin official statement, those of the British and French War Offices being barred to the public.

The correspondent in Athens of the Havas Agency telegraphs that the Gallipoli Peninsula is gradually being cut off from its source of supplies at Constantinople, and that the same fate is befalling Turkish Thrace through the successes of the British landing force operating from Enos. It is now said to be impossible for the Turks to pass from one shore to the other of the Gallipoli Peninsula, while their main forces have been driven back and cooped up between the town of Gallipoli and Maidos, on the side of the strait.

The Turkish forces have been driven in retreat as far as Tsani and Pazarkoi, fifteen hours journey from Gallipoli, says another despatch from Athens.

French Senegalese troops have been conducting themselves with great valor on the Asiatic coast, acording to this informant, having occupied Yeni Shehr, while Nechori and Nagara are being violently bombarded.

It appears that on the Gallipoli side the British forces are now attempting to silence the line of Turkish fortifications extending across the peninsula in the vicinity of Bulair. If this is accomplished and the barricade across the peninsula at this point is made unpassable, the fortifications at Kilid Bahr and at other points along the narrows, as well as on the entire southern end of the peninsula, will be cut off from their source of supplies further east and must soon succumb for want of ammunition and supplies.

The official report of the Turkish War Office follows:

At Gaba Tebeh, on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, the enemy was shut in in a narrow strip of land and, after attempting to fight his way out, was forced to retreat to the protection of his ships, after suffering enormous losses. On the shores of the Bay of Saros an attempted landing by the enemy was frustrated with heavy loss. The official British communication reviewing the fighting from Sunday to Thursday admits heavy losses to the allied army and fleet.

On April 27 and 28 the allied fleet carried on a terrific bombardment, which killed and wounded a few Turkish officers and men. The Allies have lost several thousand in killed and wounded.

Besides the Jeanne d'Arc, the Majestic and the Triumph, the British battleship Vengeance has been set on fire, and, while partially burning, returned toward Tenedos, aided by tenders. Several transports and torpedo boat destroyers attached to the Anglo-French fleet were sunk.

BRITISH ROUT TURKS.

Take Prisoners in Encounters Near Suez Canal.

LONDON, May 1.—Operations near the Suez Canal are thus described in a War Office statement to-day:

"On April 28 a patrol of the Bikanir Camel Corps under Major Rawlins encountered about 300 Turks twelve miles east of the canal. After the exchange of a few shots the enemy retired.

"On the night of April 28-29 a small mixed force sent from Ismailia endeavored to surprise the enemy, but found the Turks had moved their camp. They were located again at dawn by aeroplanes, and about midday our cavalry succeeded in coming up with the Turkish rear guard and harassing the retreat. The British took a few prisoners."

HOW WAR AFFECTS RELIGIONS.

123,000,000 Catholics, 90,300,000 Protestants in Fighting Area.

PARIS, April 10.—A Swiss paper gives the following figures as the latest estimate of the populations affected by the war from the point of view of religions:

	Protestant	Catholic	Orthodox.
France	800,000	38,000,000	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	41,000,000	4,000,000	.....
Russia	4,000,000	11,000,000	90,000,000
Belgium	.....	7,000,000	.....
Servia	.....	.....	2,500,000
Montenegro	.....	.....	250,000
Totals	46,800,000	60,000,000	92,750,000
Germany	40,000,000	24,000,000	.....
Austro-Hungary	4,500,000	39,000,000	4,500,000
Totals	44,500,000	63,000,000	4,500,000

Australia, New Zealand and Canada are not included in these figures.

ASQUITH IS WAGE ARBITER.

English Miners Reject 10 Per Cent. Increase Offer.

LONDON, May 1.—A deadlock has arisen in the conference between the mine owners and the mine workers, the men having definitely rejected the owners' offer of a 10 per cent. increase. The matter will be left in the hands of Premier Asquith, who is to assign an arbitrator to settle the dispute.

One million miners are said to be affected, while the output of coal involved amounts to more than three hundred million tons a year.

German Aviators Picked Up.

FLUSHING, May 1. — The Dutch steamer America, outward bound, picked up two German aviators from a wrecked aeroplane five miles west of Noorhinder lightship to-day.

Swiss Call Out More Troops.

PARIS, May 1.—The Swiss Federal Council decided to-day to call out the Sixth Division of the Swiss army, says a despatch from Bern.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS ENDS PEACE WORK

Hungarian Delegate's Resolution Almost Causes Another Clash.

WILL ISSUE MANIFESTO

THE HAGUE, May 1.—The International Peace Congress of Women ended its sessions to-day, and before nightfall the delegates had begun to depart, the American delegation dividing, some going to Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland and England.

Many messages of approval of the congress have been received from all over the world. Among those who sent greetings were 20,000 Italians, 22,000 Norwegians, 58,000 Liverpool women and 250,000 American members of trade union leagues, who presented their message through Leon O'Reilly of New York. Two hundred societies also sent telegrams. Several important resolutions were adopted at the last session, but not without sharp debate in which the women showed they were keenly up on all forms of parliamentary procedure.

Mrs. Rosilka Schwimmer, a Hungarian delegate who played an important part in the congress, moved a resolution which calls for a delegation of women to visit the President of the United States and the rulers of all European countries to demand the immediation cessation of war in the name of womanhood.

Mrs. Schwimmer and Miss Julia Grace Wales of the University of Wisconsin presented another resolution which empowers the congress itself to ask neutral countries to take steps to create a conference of neutrals which without delay shall offer continuous mediation by inviting suggestions for a settlement from each of the belligerents and by submitting to all of them reasonable proposals for peace.

Thereafter a permanent international committee was formed to make recommendations for conferences at The Hague and to arrange for a peace conference of women to be held at the same time and place as the peace conference at the end of the war.

The first resolution, which authorizes the delegation to demand peace, came near precipitating a scene similar to that of yesterday. It was objected to most strongly by some of the English women and the Belgians, who do not want peace until it can be obtained with justice and honor. The Hungarian or Austro-Hungarian delegation was outspoken for the resolution, which attitude was taken as significant.

"We are here not only to talk but to show the way for action," declared Mrs. Schwimmer. "We must take positive steps to end this war."

The presiding officer, Miss Addams, and other leaders, however, steered the congress through those reefs and all ended in smooth water.

The points dealt with by the congress will be embodied in a manifesto which will be issued to the women of forty-four countries of the world.

HEAR FRENCH PROTEST.

Women Promise Journalists to Incorporate It in Minutes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—A committee of French journalists asked the Women's Peace Congress why the protest of French women against the congress was not read during the proceedings. The sub-committee before which the inquiry was brought replied that the omission had been due to a misunderstanding and assured the journalists that the protest would be incorporated in the minutes of the congress.

The womens' clubs and organizations of France joined in a protest against the Women's Peace Congress, charging that it was merely a German scheme to encourage a peace favorable to Germany and that the congress was being financed by Germans. No delegates from France attended the congress.

LAFAYETTE FUND DECLARED NEUTRAL

Frederic R. Coudert Issues Statement in Defence of Relief Work.

The neutrality of the Lafayette Fund was defended yesterday in a statement issued by Frederic R. Coudert, an authority on international law. The Fund announces that Mr. Coudert's remarks are aimed to meet attacks concerning the neutrality of the Fund which have been made since it began to send supplies to French soldiers.

"It is perfectly clear that the Lafayette Fund is in no wise violating the neutrality of the United States," says Mr. Coudert. "Neutrality in itself is not a virtue; it is merely a necessity. A neutral nation is simply one that does not take part in the conflict. It is nevertheless impossible for a neutral nation not to have an opinion on the war. Even in Germany, Count Bernstorff in 1870 said to Lord Granville, 'It is impossible for the human mind not to side with one or the other party in a conflict like the present one. What is the use of being right or wrong in the eyes of the world if the public remains insensible to the merits of a cause?' The Fund's work of humanity will not be impeded by ignorant criticism or malevolent animadversion."

A number of water color and charcoal pictures done by Miss Anna Milo Upjohn have been presented to the Secours National. They may now be seen at the Ralston Gallery, 567 Fifth avenue.

Contributions received yesterday were:

Belgian Relief Fund, $1,059.73.
Servian Agricultural Relief Committee, $743.
Committee of Mercy, $796.50.
American Red Cross, $576.85.
Secours National Fund, $156.25.

Canadian Election on June 28.

OTTAWA, May 1.—It is understood that the dissolution of Parliament will take place this coming week and that the date of the Dominion election has been fixed for June 28.

Hungarian Smokers Take Day Off.

ROME, May 1.—Smokers throughout Hungary to-day are abstaining from the use of tobacco, it being "Abstinence from Smoking Day," and the money saved is to be contributed for the use of invalid soldiers.

Ammunition Depot Destroyed.

LONDON, May 1.—A despatch from the north of France says refugees from St. Quentin declare that four British aviators destroyed a German ammunition depot and killed nineteen men.

ENGINES USED BY THE U-5 WERE BUILT IN AMERICA

Austrian Boat Which Sank the Leon Gambetta Is of Same Type as U. S. Submarines Now Defending Panama Canal.

The Austrian submarine U-5, which sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta.

The Austrian submarine U-5, which torpedoed and sank the French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, was built under license of the Electric Boat Company by the Whitehead Company, the famous torpedo builder of Fiume, and was delivered to the Austrian Government in 1910. Lawrence Y. Spear, vice-president of the Electric Boat Company, said yesterday:

"This boat was constructed under our supervision from plans supplied by us, and in fact the engines, motors and other important machinery were constructed by us in America and shipped to Austria for installation.

"The vessel and her sister ship the U-6, are of the same displacement, speed, radius, &c., as the five United States submarines of the C class which now constitute the floating defence of the Panama Canal. These vessels are of course smaller and less powerful than the more modern boats, but have both in manœuvres and in actual warfare shown their great value for defensive purposes. In this connection it is interesting to note that the torpedoing of the Leon Gambetta took place approximately 300 miles away from the base of the U-5, thus illustrating the enormous value of the mobility possessed by even the smaller and older submarines."

GERMANS RETAIN GROUND NEAR YPRES

Berlin Announces Shelling of Dunkirk Fortress by German Artillery.

1,000 RUSSIANS CAPTURED

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., May 1.—German artillery has shelled the fortress at Dunkirk, according to the official German statement issued to-day. All attacks on German positions near the Ypres Canal failed. The announcement is as follows:

All attacks of the enemy on the west bank of the canal northwest of Ypres and on the east bank of the canal north of Ypres resulted in failure.

The fortress of Dunkirk was shelled yesterday by German artillery.

Three aviators of the enemy have been forced to land.

An engagement near Szawle, in Russian Poland, resulted advantageously for the Germans. The Russians fled after setting fire to the town. One thousand Russians were taken prisoners and ten machine guns, a great quantity of baggage and ammunition carts and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.

Russian attacks east of Plock, on the south bank of the Pilitza River, and at Kalwarya, near the East Prussian frontier north of Suwalki, have been repulsed. Three hundred and fifty Russians were taken prisoners.

To the southwest of Augustowo a German vanguard company was surprised by the Russians and suffered heavy losses.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Attackers Driven Back in Opor Valley, Vienna Reports.

VIENNA (via Amsterdam), May 1.—The Austro-Hungarian headquarters makes the following report:

The general situation is unchanged.

In Russian Poland and in the Carpathians there have been incessant and vigorous artillery battles. A Russian attack in the Opor Valley (in Hungary) was repulsed.

The *Zeit* reports that the Spanish Ambassador has visited the Hungarian prison camps where Russian and Servian prisoners are confined and has expressed his satisfaction at the treatment accorded the inmates.

FIRST OF WAR TYPHUS HERE

Sufferer Taken Off Greek Freighter From Marseilles.

The first typhus case to reach New York since the beginning of the European war was taken from the Greek steamer Christoforos yesterday by Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, the health officer at Quarantine. The Christoforos left Marseilles on April 10, and on April 20 the third engineer, a Greek, reported sick.

Dr. O'Connell diagnosed the case as typhus when the freighter arrived here yesterday and ordered the man sent to Swinburne Island. The vessel will be released this morning and allowed to proceed to Baltimore, where the health officers have been warned to keep her under observation.

It was from Marseilles that the first of the twenty typhus cases came to this port last year as a result of the Balkan war. Since the war began it has been difficult for the representatives of the United States to get sanitary information at Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports. The bill of health of the Christoforos reads: "Sanitary statistics since February 28 not available."

NEW GUARD OF PORT'S HEALTH.

Dr. Schobl, Cholera Specialist, at Quarantine Laboratory.

Dr. Otto Schobl, a noted Austrian cholera specialist, arrived yesterday at Quarantine to be assistant director of the Quarantine laboratory. He was for five years in the Bureau of Science in Manila and came here by way of San Francisco.

"I now feel perfectly safe in saying that the quarantine defence of the port of New York is splendidly manned and equipped from a scientific standpoint," Health Officer O'Connell said yesterday. "In view of the dangerous situation due to conditions in Europe it is a great relief to me as the head of the department to be able to say so."

In 1907 Dr. Schobl was lecturer on pathology in Temple College, Philadelphia.

GERMANS STARTING DRIVE ON WARSAW

Batteries Near Rawa and on the Pilitza Resume Activity.

RUSSIANS CHECK ATTACK

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, May 1.—The Germans seem to have begun another demonstration against Warsaw, according to the official statement of the Russian General Staff to-day. Their batteries in the neighborhood of Rawa and on the Pilitza River have resumed activity after about five weeks of rest. A heavy bombardment is reported from this region.

It is reported that the Russians have no fear of the result. The spring floods and the thaw which turned all the low ground into a morass have not prevented them from bringing up a strong force equipped to protect the ancient capital of Poland.

On all other sections of the front there were desultory skirmishes, but nothing was heard of the threatened advance of the Germans along the Baltic toward Poelangen. The statement follows:

On the left bank of the Niemen (north Poland) the advance of our troops continues successfully. We captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns.

The Germans made two attacks on our positions at Sosna, on the Ossowiec front, at 9 o'clock in the evening of April 29. They were repulsed with great losses. On the following day they made fresh attacks on the Russians between the Pissa River and at Szkwa, which also were repulsed.

Our aviators successfully dropped bombs on the enemy's batteries in the region of Drobin and Racionz.

In the district of Rawa yesterday the German artillery fire increased very considerably.

The Russians developed an offensive in the neighborhood of Polena, in the region of Uzok Pass, on the night of April 29. They were beaten back with heavy losses.

We carried two hills in the direction of Stryj, south of Koziowa and Zolowetzko, yesterday. In this affair we took 1,000 prisoners and several machine guns. Our offensive continues.

We repulsed German attacks in the direction of Wyszkow.

There has been no change on other fronts.

AIR RAIDS IN BADEN.

French Aviators Are Driven Away From Several Towns.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, May 1.—Several places in the duchy of Baden, such as Haltingen, Muelheim, Loerbach and Tuellingen, have been visited by hostile aviators. The aviators did little damage, however, as they were driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns. The population nevertheless was greatly disquieted and hid in cellars until the danger had passed.

At Friedrichshafen the fight against the attacking French aviators was conducted from captive balloons armed with machine guns and maintained at a great height.

NEW SHIP KILLS THREE.

The French Languedoc Crushes Lighter at Launching.

PARIS, May 1.—The new battleship Languedoc, when launched to-day at Bordeaux, left the ways with such speed that it stranded on the bank of the river, striking and crushing a lighter, on which three persons were killed.

The Languedoc will probably be released at high tide. She is of the superdreadnought type, of 24,830 tons. She will carry twelve 13.4 inch guns, twenty-four 5.5 inch guns, and will be equipped with six torpedo tubes. She is 574 feet long and cost $13,312,000.

USE OXEN IN BERLIN STREETS.

Truck Horses Replaced in Drawing Heavy Loads.

BERLIN (via London), May 1.—The ordinance prohibiting the use of oxen in place of truck horses in the streets here has been abrogated by the police, and the first yoke of oxen seen here for years appeared to-day.

The measure was made necessary because so many truck horses have been requisitioned for military use.

CANADIANS AT YPRES FOUGHT HEROICALLY

Held Positions and Made Gallant Charges in Face of Desperate Fire.

FOUR GUNS WERE LOST

OTTAWA, May 1.—A detailed report of the action of the Canadians during the German advance in the recent desperate fighting north of Ypres is officially recorded in an account sent to the Militia Department.

"On April 22," runs the account, "the Canadian division had a line of roughly 5,000 yards, extending in a northwesterly direction from the Ypres-Roulers Railway to the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, and connecting at its terminus with the French troops.

"The day was peaceful and everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a plan, carefully prepared, was put into execution against our French allies on the left, asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets, and the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance.

"The Third Brigade of the Canadian division was thus left without any support on its left, so that the left flank had to be thrown back to protect our rear. In the confusion which followed the readjustment, the enemy advanced rapidly and took four British 4.7 guns west of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French lines.

Canadians Never Waver.

"In the course of the night of the 22d the enemy was assaulted by the Canadian-Scottish 16oth Battalion of the Third Brigade and the Tenth Battalion of the Second Brigade, the fight continuing all night and the next day, the 23d, our troops standing up and never wavering under a fire that was like a tropical downpour. At last the men flung themselves upon the German positions, only to find that the four guns had been blown up. They intrenched themselves, however, and held the enemy at bay until the intensity of the German artillery fire became so great that they were forced to evacuate the ground which had been won at such a sacrifice.

"On Friday, the 23d, the German attempt to outflank our line became more intense, and it did not seem that any one could live in the face of the constant shower of shot and shell. Nevertheless the Ontario First and Fourth battalions of the First Brigade advanced, suffering terrible casualties, every other man seeming to fall for a while, and with a final bayonet charge rushed the German trenches and took them, Lieut.-Col. Birchall falling in the encounter as he cheered his men on, carrying in the old fashion a light cane. This trench represented the Germans' advance spot in the breach which the enemy had made in the original gain, and its capture secured the integrity of the allied lines during the bitterest part of the fighting.

Highlanders in Evidence.

"At 4 A. M. on the morning of Friday, the 23d, a fresh emission of gas was made on the Second Brigade and on the Third Brigade. The men retained their positions, however, and it became apparent that the Germans were attempting to sweep around and overwhelm our left flank by force of numbers. In the ensuing fighting the Royal Highlanders of Montreal especially distinguished themselves, although the Germans managed to make an advance near St. Julien.

"On Friday afternoon the left of the Canadian line was strengthened by British reenforcements, but it became apparent that the Canadian salient could not longer hold out in face of the terrible artillery fire being directed at it. The salient therefore was given up and the troops fell back on St. Julien, fighting over every inch of the ground. St. Julien was left exposed on two sides and could not be held, so a further retreat was ordered and the German masses rolled across the town."

There was more fighting of a heroic nature on Saturday and Sunday, in which the Third Brigade and the Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles are mentioned frequently, and it was not until Wednesday, after nearly a week of struggle, that the Canadian troops were at last relieved. In concluding the account Sir Max Aitken, who wrote it, says:

"The empire is engaged in a struggle without quarter and without compromise against an enemy still superbly organized, still immensely powerful, still confident that its strength is the mate of its necessity. To arms then, still to arms! The graveyard of Canada in Flanders is very large."

AMERICAN WOMEN AID SERVIA.

Princess Karageorgevitch and Mrs. Farnam Go to Stricken People.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 1.—Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, a brother of the King of Servia, will depart for Switzerland on Monday, where he will hold a political conference concerning Dalmatia's future. He will rejoin the Princess, formerly Mrs. Huger Pratt of New York, at Marseilles on Wednesday, and will sail for Servia by a collier going to Salonica, it being the only steamer available for the trip. He has obtained 300,000 francs ($60,000) for the Servian sufferers from the war.

Mrs. Ruth Farnam will accompany the Prince and Princess. She expected to serve as a nurse until the end of the war. Already she had donated money, automobiles and hospital supplies to the Servian Red Cross, with which she served during the Balkan wars.

COPY BOY BESTS 1,000 MEN.

Willie Collins High in Examination for $1,500 Job.

The City Hall Reporters Association is in danger of losing its only indispensable member. Willie Collins, for seven years copy runner and major domo of the newspaper men who cover the Hall, has passed an examination for inspector in the Department of Licenses.

The number of men who took this examination was 1,012. Many of them failed to pass. Of those who succeeded Willie Collins is near the top. An appointment from Commissioner Bell means a salary of $1,500 a year. If Willie gets it he will be the midget of the department, for he is not quite five feet tall.

JURY OUT IN MINE STRIKE CASE

Colorado Union Leader on Trial for Murder 10 Days.

TRINIDAD, Col., May 1.—The case of John R. Lawson, a member of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers, charged with murdering a mine guard at Ludlow in a strike riot on October 25, 1913, was given to the jury to-day. A verdict is not expected before Monday. The trial began on April 21.

The gallows or liberty was the plea made for Lawson by his attorneys. The death penalty was demanded for the State by Assistant Attorney-Generals West and Montgomery. Judge Granby Hillyer told the jurors that they must be convinced Lawson was the assailant.

FIND SUBSTITUTE FOR PICRIC ACID

French Military Engineers Announce Discovery of New Explosive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 1.—Military engineers announce the discovery of an explosive substance which, they assert, may be used as a substitute for picric acid. The price of picric acid has become prohibitive as a result of speculation.

Picric acid is the final product of the direct nitration of phenol, and is usually prepared by the nitration of the mixture of phenol sulphonic acids obtained by heating phenol with concentrated sulphuric acid. The more important picric powders are melinite, the French explosive, believed to be a mixture of fused picric acid and guncotton; lyddite, the British service explosive, and shimose, the Japanese powder, both supposed to be identical with the original melinite; Brugere's powder, a mixture of fifty-four parts of ammonium picrate and forty-five parts of saltpetre; Designolle's powder, composed of potassium picrate, saltpetre and charcoal, and emmensite, which was invented by Stephen Emmens, an American.

IRISH GIVE PROOF OF BRITISH UNITY

Delegation in Paris Assures France That Allies Have Their Support.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 1.—The visit of an Irish delegation, which has come here to assure the French Government of Irish sympathy for the allied cause, has proved most successful, although it was not heralded by any preliminary publicity. It has shown Paris by tangible proofs that, as the French public had been convinced, the unity of Great Britain and Ireland against the common enemy is complete.

The Foreign Affairs commission of the Chamber of Deputies entertained the visitors at a banquet this afternoon. Leon Bourgeois, who presided, said that even amid the terrible sufferings of the present it is possible to see that progress has been made toward real peace for Europe, a peace which seemed so far off before the war started. He quoted "Tipperary" as illustrating the long, long road to Paddy's promised land of peace and happiness, saying that perhaps after all the road toward an absolutely universal peace will not prove very long.

Premier Viviani delivered an eloquent speech. "I know of nothing finer," he said, "than this enthusiasm, wherein even the remembrance of old time rivalries has been omitted. The defence of universal right has appeared more urgent to you, and a grander and higher thing, than anything else. May it yet be granted to France to join in the same fraternal embrace with England and Ireland."

T. P. O'Connor, in one of many interviews in the Paris newspapers, says it is his opinion that every Irish Nationalist should consider it his imperious duty to select the present moment in which to fraternize with the English because they are all brothers of the British nation struggling for the principles of right and liberty which the Irish have always defended.

DEWEY GETS GREETINGS.

Daniels Sends Good Wishes on 17th Anniversary of Manila Battle.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—On this, the seventeenth anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay, Admiral Dewey received this message from Secretary Daniels and the Atlantic fleet, the Secretary being with the fleet at target practice off Hampton Roads:

"Upon this, the anniversary of your victory, the fleet assembled in Hampton Roads joins me in cordial felicitations. All sincerely hope you may be vouchsafed many more years of active service to your grateful country.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

MORE CARS FOR NEW SUBWAY.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Orders Another 100—Total 300.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will buy 100 steel cars for use on the new Broadway subway, the Centre street loop and the elevated railroads in Brooklyn. They will be similar to 200 cars already ordered, the first 100 of which will be running in the Fourth avenue subway in June.

The Commission's chief engineer, Alfred Craven, has recommended that the B. R. T. be required to have its elevated lines reconstructed and steel cars for the Centre street loop purchased within eighteen months. For all the lines using the loop subway 500 cars will be required. By consent of the Commission the company is temporarily operating wooden cars in the loop.

SHE WON THE BET.

Loser Paid Fine for Girl in Man's Clothes and Was Out $9.

He dared her to appear on the street in male attire. She offered to bet $5 she would. He took it. She dressed in overalls, coat and cap and strolled forth yesterday evening at Rivington and Suffolk streets. Her hair came down. A crowd gathered. She was arrested and last night in the women's night court was fined $2 by Magistrate Barlow for disorderly conduct.

The prisoner was Miss Fanny Selkner of 152 Rivington street. Patrolman Storajahn told the court that she had created a sensation in a public street. He did not need to add that she was pretty.

"Well, I made a bet with my sweetheart, Samuel Weinman of 23 Clinton street," said Miss Selkner. "I am surprised by this fine. What have I done?"

Samuel Weinman appeared at the story book moment, paid the fine and taxied the former prisoner home. His doubt of her courage cost him about $9.

WHAT IF PA MARRIED AGAIN?

Jersey Baby Is Great-Uncle of Own Half-Brothers.

BLOOMSBURY, N. J., May 1.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stamets last night and left a baby boy, who at once assumed an odd place in the family.

The father has been married three times, and is a great-grandfather. His latest son is therefore the great-uncle of his father's great-grandchildren.

ITALY SEIZES BOOTS BOUGHT FOR AUSTRIA

Police Search for Agents Who Paid for 80,000 Pairs.

CRISIS IS IMPENDING

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 1.—The police are investigating an attempt to send 80,000 pairs of military boots that were manufactured in Naples to Austria. They were shipped to Milan, where they were stopped. The authorities are searching for the Austrian agents, who are reported already to have paid heavily for the boots, which are urgently needed, as the boots now being used by the Austrian soldiers were found to have been made with cardboard soles.

Great significance is placed upon a conference yesterday between Premier Salandra and other Cabinet members, at which Gen. Cadorna, Chief of Staff, was present. This, attached to the news that the Italian Ambassador to Vienna, is not coming to Rome to confer with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is taken in official circles to mean that Italy is closer than ever to the verge of war.

It is pointed out that the Ambassador to Vienna, the Duke d'Avarna, has probably been instructed not to participate in the conference between the Foreign Minister and the Italian Ambassador to Paris, here for that purpose, for fear important events may make his presence at the Austrian capital absolutely imperative.

The Italian press, obviously inspired, is unanimously optimistic regarding the negotiations between Italy and the Entente Powers. The newspapers warn the public calmly to await the official announcement of the Government's supreme decisions.

MUST LEAVE ITALY.

Austrians Instructed to Prepare to Go by May 6.

GENEVA, May 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs that the Austro-Hungarian Government has instructed all Austrians to be prepared to leave Italy by May 6. He said these instructions have been transmitted to the Austrian Ambassador in Rome.

King Victor Emmanuel and his principal Ministers are to attend the unveiling of the monument to the "Mille," the thousand followers of Garibaldi, on May 5 at Quarto, near Genoa, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Italian patriot's invasion of Sicily. It has been said by leaders of the Italian Nationalist party that the celebration will be the occasion of an outburst against Austria.

EXTRA GUARDS IN ITALY.

Authorities Feared Demonstration Favoring Intervention.

ROME, May 1.—The military and police authorities in all Italian cities made special arrangements to-day for extra guards, lest the workingmen of the labor organizations, who are making it a holiday, should be incited to demonstrations favoring intervention.

May Day was observed by all members of workingmen's organizations and not even any newspapers were published in Rome except the *Popolo Romano*, the Conservative organ.

1,000 ITALIANS FLEE WAR.

Passengers on Dante Alighieri Sure Country Will Fight.

The steamship Dante Alighieri of the Italian Line arrived yesterday from Genoa, Naples and Palermo with 1,000 Italians anxious to be out of their country before she declares war on Austria. They believe war between Austria and Italy is certain.

When the Dante Alighieri was two hours this side of Gibraltar she received a wireless to return. She did so and was searched by British officers for spies. They did not take any one from the ship, but Ferdinand A. Mersits, born in Hungary, was questioned closely. He was a naturalized American citizen, he said, and produced a copy of his papers, taken out in Cleveland in 1905.

Eight cases of books and pamphlets at the bottom of the ship's cargo will not be landed in America. The British officers made Capt. Sturlese promise to return them to Gibraltar under the suspicion that they were to be used to further German propaganda in the United States.

MYSTERY IN NURSE'S DEATH.

Police Think Drug Was Used and Are Making Investigation.

A few hours after she had arrived at the home of friends whom she was visiting in this city Mrs. Nellie Kimball, 37, a widow, employed as a nurse in Dr. Packard's Sanitarium at West Kill, N. Y., became unconscious and died last evening in Knickerbocker Hospital. The police believe that she died from a drug and the detectives of the Fourth Branch are working on the case.

Mrs. Kimball's friend, Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, moved yesterday to 109 West 102d street, and Mrs. Kimball helped her in the work. Later she said she was tired and laid down. A few hours later Mrs. Kennedy's daughter tried vainly to waken her. Dr. Padula of Knickerbocker Hospital was called and Mrs. Kimball was taken to the hospital, where she died at 9:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Kennedy and her daughter denied that the nurse had any reason to kill herself or that she had any worries.

CENSURED PAINTING STOLEN.

Think Woman Who Called It Immoral May Have Taken It.

NEW ROCHELLE, May 1.—A painting, "The Spanish Dancer," by Miss Helen Watson Phelps of New York, was stolen a week ago from the exhibition given in the New Rochelle Library by the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors. The police heard that a woman who was seen frequently at the exhibit had objected to the picture on the ground that the dancer's waist was cut too low, and are working on the theory that she may have taken the picture. New Rochelle has not yet recovered from the shock given it by the filmy garments of the female figure in Mrs. Harry Watrous's "In the War Zone," which was withdrawn from the same exhibition because of the objections of the library authorities.

A possibility that a less moral purpose actuated the theft has arisen from information obtained by the police that a colored boy tried to sell a small painting a few days ago to a New Rochelle pawnbroker. The latter refused to buy, and the paper wrapping of the painting was not removed. The Phelps painting is a canvas 10 to 12 inches. Mrs. Phelps has advertised for the painting in the local papers, offering a reward.

Ambassador Page Bans Drinks.

LONDON, May 1.—Ambassador Walter Hines Page has barred liquors from his table during the war's duration, thus following the lead of King George.

NO RED FLAGS ON MAY DAY IN BERLIN

German Socialists All Fighting or Making Arms, Herr Heine Explains.

1,500,000 ARE AT FRONT

BERLIN, via The Hague, May 1.—For the first time in a quarter of a century there was no May Day celebration throughout Germany to-day. The red flags of the Socialists and the speeches of the trade union leaders all were missing. The great day of the year for the Social Democrats passed without any demonstration.

Wolfgang Heine, one of the leading Socialists and almost the only prominent leader of the party now in the city, explained why no effort had been made to observe the day:

"A million and a half Socialists are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the trenches with the three million other German voters," he said. "Those who are not fighting are at work making war materials. All our leaders and speakers are fighting or working and there is none left to observe the day."

Asked why it is that the Socialists are fighting at all, Herr Heine said:

"Russia always has dreamed of conquering the world. From the time of Peter the Great Russia has hated Germany because of the latter's geographical position. For a million German workers and their families this Russian invasion has meant death. But Germany had to fight. We Socialists hope that this will be the last war. We wish that this savage business of killing everybody were ended. Everybody in Germany desires peace when it can be secured with honor."

BOY SAVES WOMAN IN RIVER.

Mrs. Denning, Who Tries to Die, Says She Is Evers's Sister.

Mrs. Jane Denning, a waitress of 145 West 147th street, who said she is a sister of Johnny Evers, the baseball player, leaped from a pier at East Thirty-first street yesterday. Joseph Apento, 17 years old, of 308 East Twenty-ninth street, climbed down one of the piles at the end of the pier and, clinging to a spike with one hand, managed to get a hold on the woman's dress with the other.

She struggled desperately to free herself, but the boy retained his grip until Policeman MacCormack and several other persons arrived. She was arrested and sent to Bellevue.

Mrs. Denning's statement that she is a sister of the captain of the Boston Braves could not be verified at Evers's home in Troy, N. Y., where he was said to be, last night.

DINNER TO JUSTICE FRESCHI.

Friends Load Him With Praise and Present Loving Cup.

Justice John J. Freschi of Special Sessions was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night. There were 600 present. George Gordon Battle was the toastmaster, and Ernest J. Cuozzo, chairman of the occasion, presented to Justice Freschi a silver loving cup.

Justice Freschi heard so much praise of himself from Dudley Field Malone, Henry Clews, Chief Magistrate McAdoo and prominent Italians that when it came his turn to speak he advocated having a critic at every testimonial dinner to give a true picture of the guest of honor.

"Suppose Barnes and his committee were to dine and wine Roosevelt," he said. "I feel certain that after dinner speeches would be a feature important and attractive."

HONOR M. J. O'BRIEN.

Friends Entertain Him in Celebration of 63d Birthday.

Friends of Morgan J. O'Brien gave a dinner for him at the Manhattan Club last night. It was in celebration of his sixty-third birthday, and there were 100 present.

Philip J. Britt presided on the dais. With Judge O'Brien sat Alton B. Parker, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Victor J. Dowling, John Clinton Gray, Patrick Francis Murphy, George L. Ingraham and Walter Lloyd Smith.

At some of the other tables were John D. Archbold, Victor Herbert, Samuel Untermyer, John B. Stanchfield, William Sulzer, R. A. C. Smith and William F. McCombs.

GOT $95,000 AND LEFT WIFE.

Now Burton Kreyer Must Pay One-fifth to Family.

Burton Kreyer, 315 West Ninety-fourth street, was bound over yesterday in Domestic Relations Court to pay one-fifth of a legacy of $95,000, with which he attempted to desert his family, to his wife and two children.

Kreyer is of German descent and was born in China. About a month ago $95,000 left to him by his father, who died in Leipzig, reached Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne, his bankers here. He disappeared from his home and a warrant was issued for him.

Friday night he was discovered on the Italian liner Caserta, about to sail for Naples. With him was a French girl, Suzzanne Gremelser, of 202 West Eighty-seventh street.

CHILDREN AID MISSIONS.

2,500 at Episcopal Service Make Gift of $9,805.

Twenty-five hundred boys and girls coming from more than 100 Episcopal Sunday schools of Manhattan, The Bronx and Westchester, filled the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon at the annual missionary service.

In behalf of themselves and other these children presented $9,805, being the Lenten gifts of Sunday schools to world missions. There were many winners, but the two most prized were those given by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church to the school contributing the largest sum of money per child and one given by Bishop Greer to the school contributing the largest total sum. The former was won by Christ Church, Rye, and the Bishop's banner by Holy Trinity, Harlem.

NEW $2,000,000 MILL TO START

First Steel Plant Operated by Electricity Will Open To-morrow.

MASSILLON, Ohio, May 1.—Operation of the new $2,000,000 plant of